REMARKS

This response is submitted in response to the final Office Action dated October 5, 2005, having a shortened statutory period set to expire January 5, 2006.

The Applicants' undersigned legal representative appreciates the time and courtesy of the Examiner during a teleconference held on November 30, 2005. No agreement regarding patentability of the pending claims was reached during this teleconference.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In paragraph 2 of the present Office Action, Claims 1-3, 5-6 and 17-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sanders* (U.S. Patent No. 5,734,831 – "*Sanders*") in view of *Chiles et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,167,567 – "*Chiles*"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Sanders teaches a method and system for configuring a computer using HTML pages. A user enters input into a webpage, which results in running script that performs specific administrative tasks on a network server, such as adding new accounts for access to the server. *(Sanders, col. 1, line 59 to col. 2, line 24.)* *Chiles* teaches a method and system for automatically updating software in a server. *(Chiles, abstract)*

With reference to exemplary **Claim 1**, neither cited prior art teaches or suggests "in response to the subsequent user-interface component of the script being started," "removing the first user-interface from a system memory in the computer" while "the software in the container/desktop automatically" closes the first user-interface. *(See page 14, lines 18-23; page 16, lines 11-13 of the present specification for supports of these claimed features.)* That is, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest completely dumping a GUI ("user-interface component") out of system memory when that GUI is no longer being displayed.

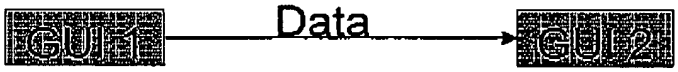
Chiles is cited for teaching "in response to the subsequent user-interface component of the script being started, the software in the container/desktop automatically closing the first user-interface component and removing the first user-interface from a system memory in the

computer." However, as correctly stated in the present Office Action, *Chiles* teaches "closing the FTP connection...Once the FTP connection is terminated, an HTTP connection is established." In other words, *Chiles* teaches establishing a second type of connection (the HTTP connection) in response to the FTP connection being terminated. That is, only after the first connection (FTP) is terminated will the subsequent connection (HTTP) be established. In the present Claim 1, however, the first GUI closes in response to the second GUI being started. That is, *Chiles* cues the action of starting a subsequent program on an earlier program ending, while the present invention cues the action of starting a subsequent program on an earlier program starting.

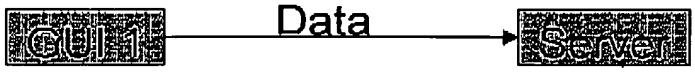
Furthermore, *Chiles* does not teach or suggest "removing the first user-interface from a system memory in the computer."

With reference to new **Claim 17**, the cited prior art does not teach or suggest a method in which "the first user-interface component directly passes data to the subsequent user-interface component before the first user-interface component closes." *(See page 17, lines 10-14 of the present specification for support of this feature.)* The cited art does not teach or suggest any type of data passing between GUIs, particularly any **direct** passing of data between GUIs.

That is, Claim 17 claims:



Sanders is cited for teaching this feature at col. 3, lines 12-25. However, *Sanders* teaches that commands and information can be sent from a GUI to a server, NOT to another GUI. That is, *Sanders* teaches:



Thus, *Sanders* does not teach or suggest the claimed features in Claim 17.

With reference to **Claim 18,** the cited art does not teach or suggest "wherein the first and subsequent user-interface components are decoupled from the software application, such that an execution context of the user-interface components can be changed without affecting application code in the software application," as supported in the specification on page 13, line 25 to page 14, line 2.

Sanders is cited at col. 4, lines 3-13 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is related to a boot process using an initialization script to locate a root directory. Neither the cited passage nor any other cited prior art appears to teach or suggest decoupling GUIs (Claims 18) from a software application that has a plurality of policy frameworks (described in base Claim 1).

With reference to **Claim 19,** the cited prior art does not teach or suggest decoupling GUIs "via a script on a server managing a contract between the script and a policy of the container/desktop" *(as supported on page 24, lines 14-15 of the present specification).* These claimed policies may describe the "number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer (*Claim 20, supported on page 14, liens 10-11 of the present specification),* or they may describe a visual policy that "describes a position, sizing and cropping" of the GUI *(Claim 21, supported on page 14, lines 14-18 of the specification.)*

Sanders is cited at col. 5, lines 15-40 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is related to executing processes on a server using HTML forms (rather than manually typing in UNIX commands). Neither the cited passage nor any other cited prior art appears to teach or suggest decoupling user-interface components using a script on a server that manages "a contract between the script and a policy of the container/desktop."

Thus, with reference to **Claim 20,** the cited prior art does not teach or suggest "wherein the policy describes a number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer," as supported in the present specification on page 14, lines 9-11.

Sanders is cited at col. 4, lines 23-45 for teaching this feature. However, the cited passage is related to configuring a client computer under the control of a script server. There is no teaching or suggestion of a policy (of a desktop – Claim 19) that describes "a number of tasks that can be simultaneously executed on a client computer." As supported on page 14, lines 10-11 of the specification, "a number of tasks" refers to "how many."

Similarly, with regards to **Claim 21**, the cited art does not teach or suggest "wherein the policy describes a visual policy on a client computer, and wherein the visual policy describes a position, sizing and cropping of a user-interface component," as supported in the present specification on page 14, lines 14-18.

Sanders is cited at col. 6, lines 33-48 for teaching these features. However, the cited passage is directed to configuring a server on a network. There is no teaching or suggestion of a visual policy of a desktop that "describes a position, sizing and cropping of a user-interface component."

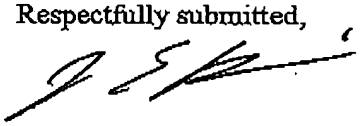
CONCLUSION

As the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the presently claimed limitations, Applicants now respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

If the Examiner believes that a telephone call to Applicants' undersigned legal representative would be helpful in promoting some or all of the pending claims to allowance, such a call to direct line 512.617.5533 would be greatly appreciated.

No extension of time for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 09-0461.**

Respectfully submitted,



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